The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,842. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—DAWES—July 13th, at Byculla Church, by the Revd. Ward Maule, Fraser Salter Hore, Esq., to Isabella Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Revd. C. T. Dawes, M. A., Vicar of Dilhorne, Staffordshire.

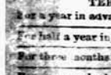
DEATH.

CLARISSA—July 13th, at Byculla, Emma Clarissa, the beloved daughter of Mr. George Bease, aged 15 years, 9 months and 2 days.

SHIPPING.

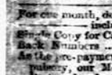
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 22nd instant.)



THE well known and favorite Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain DARKE, has two commodious Cabins available, offering a desirable opportunity for Passengers.

FOR CHARTER.



THE Swedish Ship AMAZON, of 367 Tons British measurement, and A 1 at Lloyd's, is open for Charter to any Ports. Apply to the Captain at CURSETJEE AND ROUSE'S, opposite DAVID SASSOON'S.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship KENILWORTH. Apply to Captain MARSHALL, or to Messrs. CURSETJEE AND ROUSE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JEHANNA to be here-after called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the Monsoon.

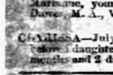
Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingah if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. BEACH, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, Cargo, touching at Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo, Negapatam and Madras, weather permitting, at Mangalore and Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Captain FORBES, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 1st August at noon.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee on SATURDAY, 16th July 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

PULLEYBLANK, CUPPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In connexion with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 206 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for the service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage, including a liberal table and steerage fare from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £9 19; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. Reduced rates for FAMALIES, consisting of two or more than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. *Children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Bussorah Simph* and *Mocayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the market of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, from Boston, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risque.

Captain Dinsburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Everett*, fr. Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay as the ship will land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Moorayshire*.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DARIUS SYBRANDT, of New Orleans, and Mr. WILLIAM JOYNSON, of Liverpool, are admitted partners in our firm.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted Mr. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to Mr. CHARLES HUNT.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by this Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on the unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares, is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબાઇ જાઈ ટ કંપાયઅક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the Ships stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per cent. on the Kattywar Trading Company transferred is payable as follows:—of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

S. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Rooms on the 18th July 1864, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Report and Abstract of the Affairs of the Club for the past half-year.

J. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 14th June 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne Rance and Cheesman, 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st June 1864.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 29th July, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

4th July, 1864.

NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India will be held at the Bank's Office, 2nd Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July 1864, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and Auditors' Report thereon.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, and VIRJEEVONDASS MADOWDASS, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year.

4th. To consider the remuneration of the Directors.

5th. To authorize the Directors to incorporate the Bank under the Legislative Council's Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બંબે લાંડીંગ એંડ શિપીંગ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

A FINAL CALL of Rupees 500 per Share in the above Company is payable at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co. on or before the 15th August 1864.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,

UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE objects of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the mineral resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 16th July 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ આસોસીએશન ઓફ ઇનડી અને ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ફીનૅંશીયલ એસોસીએશન આફ ઈંડીયા આણિ ચાયેના (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the Holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 10 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium with in 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

DRAWING ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1864, OF THE LATEST IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN STATE PREMIUM LOAN OF 1864, TOTAL AMOUNT 120 MILLION, 987,000 FLORINS OF AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.—In consequence of an Act concluded by the Imperial Austrian Council and executed by His Imperial Apostolic Majesty, the Government of this Country has contracted, under guarantee of the State, a Loan of Forty Million Florins of Austrian Currency, and against the same has emitted 100,000 Premium Bonds of 100 Florins each, divided over 4,000 series of 100 bonds.

The chief prizes of this loan are 20 of 250,000 florins; 10 of 220,000; 60 of 200,000; 81 of 150,000; 20 of 50,000; 20 of 25,000; 121 of 20,000; 99 of 15,000; 171 of 10,000; 352 of 5,000.

A ticket for the above drawing would cost £1; six £5; thirteen £10.

Orders accompanied with Bank Bills or Remittance on London will be promptly executed, and drawing list sent free of charge by J. G. LUSSMANN, Banker, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

ઇંડીનાઈટેડ મરકેનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

No notice will be taken of any order unless accompanied by a remittance.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawnglets, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents. Tobaccos, in 1 lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with poppet and Traverse and Driving Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 2½ inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Toes for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per Cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*; Rupees to Pounds sterling from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In tins ea., 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Gaucise
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyre	
	ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned	As 11 per lbs.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All is prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhoie.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Broccoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's Improved Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turnep's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Kael.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellers received a fresh assortment.—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	... ...	...Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do.	set with Diamonds do.	... 500
Do. do.	forming a pair if required ...	... 250
Do. do.	do. ...	... 275
Do. do.	with Opal	... 140
Do. do.	twisted, set with Diamonds ...	... 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	... ...	... 110
Do. do.	Emeralds	... 110
Do. do.	do. and Diamonds	... 300
Do. do.	and Ear Drops	... 250
Do. do.	do.	... 200
Do. Necklets...	... ...	...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various	patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Necklchains, handsome, from	...	...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Albertz for Gentlemen	... ...	...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.		
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.		
Do. Charms in great variety.		
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.		
Do. Studs in cases complete.		
Do. Signet and other Rings.		
Do. Wedding and Guard do.		
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.		
Do. Solitaires.		
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.		
Ivory do. do.		
Silver Mugs for Children.		
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.		
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.		
Morocco case containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.		
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.		
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.		

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.		
Thomas' do.	Chloride of Gold.	
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.		
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.		

SU

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goonerattee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned. R. C. STOVIN,
Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
Parel, 13th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—RACING RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB; with the RULES OF THE CLUB.
To be had in Bombay, one Rupee Cash.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by Eighteen Annas Stamps, or they will not be attended to. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
21, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Shippers by the *Owen Gleadower* are here informed, that in conformity with the arrangement notified to them by Circular and Advertisement, Captain NORRIS will forthwith proceed to tranship the Cargo of the *Owen Gleadower* to the Ship *Harmonides*, Captain ROBERT MORAN, for Liverpool, and they will therefore please take the necessary steps to protect their shipments by Insurance. MACKIE & Co.,
Agents for Captain NORRIS and the Charterers of the *Owen Gleadower*.
Bombay, 13th July 1864.

FOUNTAINS.—Ornamental Pillars and Lamps for Gas or Oil. A number of the above on the newest patterns just landed.
Two of Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes, to lift 14 Tons.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
A new priced Catalogue will be ready in a few days and forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,144 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hemlatae and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.
While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, nearly metalled over paper felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.
Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.
JOHN GLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain HARTLEY.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ખાનદેશ શેતકી ત્ર કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 20 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 4th August 1864.
Interest at the rate of Six Rupees per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th July 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.
Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ALLAPURBOY HABIBBOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3	" " 4 do. do.
Do. 6	" " 5 do. do.
Do. 12	" " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-pocket will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

As the Railway authorities have discontinued the running of the Night Trains before the Ghauts, for the present, the Public are hereby informed that letters, papers, and parcels posted during the day for Stations on the North Eastern Railway line will be despatched by the 8 A.M. Mooltan Train, when also letters and papers posted during the night up to 7 A. M., the hour at which the Letter Box is closed, will be sent by this opportunity.
Letters for stations on the South Eastern Railway line posted by 1 o'clock and parcels before 12 noon, will go by the same day's despatch, and those posted after that hour will be despatched next morning which letters and papers can be sent.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th..... h. 11m. 37m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, and Saints' days, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening.	Morning.
					Morn	Even		
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 1-12.	5 32	6 39	6 3	6 27		
Fri.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	7 11	7 37		
Sat.	16	Saturn rises at 11.14	5 33	6 39	8 20	8 49		
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	9 17	9 43		
Mon.	18	Saturn sets at 11.2.	5 33	6 39	10 10	10 31		
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 4. 12.	5 34	6 38	10 56	11 21		
Wed	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 42	—		

Time—8.00m. 38.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 5
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 5
ALLAHABAD	July 7	MADRAS	June 29
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 7
BANGALORE	July 7	MALTA	June 25
CALCUTTA	July 6	MERGUI	June 20
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 6
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 10	SATARA	June 27
HONAWAR	July 13	SUEZ	June 17
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

We published two days ago a letter from a correspondent calling attention to the fact of a person having been buried after death from accidental violence without any judicial inquiry into the circumstances under which the accident occurred. Like our correspondent, all we knew of the case was what we learnt from the obituary notice furnished by the friends of the deceased in the usual manner, and we understand that the Coroner's knowledge of the case goes no further. That such an occurrence should be possible, much more that it should actually take place, is conclusive proof that, in this metropolis of Western India, human life is not, even at this advanced period of the nineteenth century, considered so sacred as to demand that *every* precaution should be taken to prevent it being destroyed through carelessness, negligence, or criminal acts.

Our lives will never be secure until it is rendered impossible for any dead body to be disposed of, whether by burial, cremation, or exposure, without satisfactory evidence having been given to a Public Office that the cause of death was what is commonly called *natural*, or, if not so, that all the circumstances had been investigated by proper functionaries. In a word, the present system of Death-Registration does not go far enough. No doubt almost every death is registered; but not the real cause; that is registered about once for every ten cases. We called attention to this matter some months ago, but it does not seem that any steps have been taken to mitigate an evil which necessarily affords far too great facilities for the perpetration of secret murder, and provides an easy means of escaping the disagreeable consequences by which carelessness and negligence are punished under better *régimes*, whenever they lead to fatal results. It cannot, we admit, be denied that very great practical difficulties stand in the way of the establisment of a system of Death-Registration like that which is pursued in Great Britain: even there it is, on its present scale at least, a very modern institution, and still very far from perfect. But, after making every allowance for difficulties, we are persuaded that very much more might be done than is, to obtain official information as to the causes of deaths in Bombay. We are quite aware that but a very small proportion of the dying are attended by any legally qualified medical man, and that many years must elapse before fatalism, ignorance, avarice, and prejudice will have so far yielded to civilization, that the occurrence of sickness will be necessarily and immediately followed by the presence of an educated medical practitioner. The State is, no doubt, to a certain extent interested that no member of it should die who could be saved by the use of proper measures; but practically it is found that this principle cannot be carried out to its full extent without interfering with the liberty of the subject, and Britons have long ago decided that liberty is dearer to them than life. Therefore it is that, while the State undertakes the defence of its members when assailed by outward enemies, it does not undertake to combat that more insidious foe, disease: and seeing that Medicine is still an inexact science in which the utmost variety of both theory and practice exists, any attempt to compel all persons to submit themselves when sick to treatment according to a State system of Medicine would be equally as absurd, futile, and mischievous as was the old attempt to make all men believers in a State religion.

But whilst it is admitted, that when a man is sick it is for him or his friends to decide whether he is to have medical treatment at all and if so, on what particular system he is to be treated; we assert that when once a citizen has died in spite or in consequence of the treatment he has undergone, or from want of medical treatment, it is the duty of the State to enquire, so far as common sense or the *ascertained laws* (not theories) of physiological science can show, whether he died from natural causes. Now this, it has long ago been found, can be done in the great majority of cases, in one way only, viz. by requiring that whenever a person dies the cause of his death shall be certified to a public officer by a medical man, that is by a person who, being acquainted with the mechanism of the human body and the mode of action of that mechanism, is able to ascertain the cause of a cessation of its action. The very nature of the case throws this duty on the State. When a man is dead he has no longer interest in or power to enquire how he died; he will derive no benefit even should it be discovered that his death might have been prevented; nor will such a discovery bring him back to his bereaved family and friends; but it is to the interest of every member of the State that if any person has been culpable regarding the death he should be punished as a warning to others; at any rate that preventible causes of death should be exposed as a first step to their removal.

It might seem unnecessary to dwell at such length on a proposition which is self-evident, were it not that practically it is not attended to in India. As we mentioned in our former article on this subject, it is left entirely to chance whether the real cause of death is furnished to the Superintendent of the Mortuary Returns; all that the Police, who collect these Returns, require is that each should have the signature or mark of some person at the bottom, or that some person should orally inform a police sepoy what he believes the cause of death to have been: we believe that no provision whatever is made for ensuring the competency of the informant; whereas the cause of the death of every person who has not been attended by a competent medical practitioner should be enquired into by a properly qualified Public Officer. We do not mean that the Coroner and jury should hold a formal Inquest on every body so dying, todo that would be to compel a large number of the inhabitants of Bombay to be perpetually on Coroners' juries and that quite unnecessarily. Bombay might be divided into small districts, with a medical man for each as Registrar of Deaths; and it should be his duty to satisfy himself by certificates from legally-qualified medical men, or by personal inspection of the cause of every death occurring in his district; and whenever he might be unable to do so, or have reason to suspect that any death had been 'unnatural,' he could report at once to the Coroner who would then assemble a jury and call specially-skilled scientific men to assist him in the inquiry. Such a system as we propose would, no doubt, involve considerable expense; but so does the maintenance of armies and navies, police establishments and courts of justice, none of which are productive institutions: the two former indeed, though directed against evils of far less frequent occurrence than that under discussion, cost many thousand times more than that which we suggest would cost were the system extended to every village in British India.

In the article already referred to we pointed out that, in Bombay at least, the Graduates of the Grant Medical College are the persons best suited to fill the salubrious posts in the Department which we wish to see established. They are of the people, and therefore far less likely to offend the people's prejudices—so strong in all regarding the dead—than Europeans would be; moreover, while quite competent for the simple duties that would be required of them, they would be much less costly than European doctors. Something like the plan we are suggesting is pursued at present, but it has no legal sanction, and as there are no properly qualified officers appointed to carry it out, its working is very unsatisfactory, as shown by the case which has elicited these remarks. When a violent or otherwise 'unnatural' death is reported to the Coroner, he makes a preliminary enquiry into the circumstances of the case, and if there appears to be no *primâ facie* reason for suspecting that it was preventable, he issues a permissive warrant for the interment of the body, without summoning a jury to give a verdict as to the cause of death. The only change we propose to make in this plan, the adoption of measures which shall insure that *every* 'unnatural' death shall be reported to the Coroner, and this can be done only by requiring competent medical testimony as to the cause of every death occurring even by whatever means. We believe that if this system were adopted it would not only render the operation of murder without detection exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, but it would also indirectly produce still more extensive good results, for as the lower classes would thus perceive that not only Europeans, but the more enlightened of themselves even, do not really believe in fatalism, and have such faith in European systems of Medicine as not to feel satisfied that any death is inevitable till assured of the fact by persons instructed in those systems, they would begin to suspect that possibly their own and their friends' lives might sometimes be prolonged by following the advice of proper doctors, instead of that of ignorant and designing 'medicine men', thus the benefits of advanced medical science would be sought by thousands who at present are utter strangers to them.

At any rate, we must demand of Government that it shall take as much care that no one is defrauded of his life without the murderer being brought to justice, as it does that it shall not be defrauded of any portion of its revenues. Many thousands of pounds are spent annually in preventing the perpetration of fraud on H. M.'s Customs, besides what it costs to collect them: [illegible] pounds a month [illegible] on record imperishable proofs of their value to the State, have come back crippled and worn out, to die neglected and in want of the actual necessaries of life, when monies were due to them from the spoils of victories that might have afforded them a decent competency, or at least have mitigated the pressure of distress. This is not only cruel to those who are thus forced into unnecessary pauperism, but it is a scandal and a reproach to the Government that has so long tolerated the system by which so great a wrong has been perpetrated and perpetuated.

The distribution of prize money for the Deccan booty, that of Burmah, and that of Pegu, are among the most recent instances of the tardy working of the system under which such distributions are made, the period between the several captures and the payment of the prize money awarded to the captors extending in each case to more than ten years, during which time many of those entitled to share in the distribution have dropped into the grave and lost the fair reward supposed to be granted for their services. It is all nonsense to talk about the claims of the next of kin of such individuals being recognized, because, in all probability, not five in five hundred of them have been in a position to secure to their friends the proofs of identity as required.

The prize money for the Indian Mutiny campaign has been dallied with in the same manner, and at last the wrong has become so glaring and is confessed to be so monstrous, that, in very shame, Lord Palmerston has resolved to submit the questions arising as to the apportionment of the Banda and Kirwee prize money to the investigation of the Admiralty Court. Here, at last, is a step in the right direction. How far the respective claimants may benefit by the exchange of jurisdiction we have yet to see, but any way it must be for the better. For nearly seven years the question as to the relative claims of two divisions of Lord Clyde's army—namely, those under the command of Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock—have been before the Treasury for decision, and after seven years sleeping upon the subject, Lord Palmerston has awakened to the fact of the Board under his control being incompetent to deal with the question! Why could not this fact have been admitted before? Why need the brave men who had shed their blood in acquiring it have been so long deprived of that which was their hard-earned due? I will say nothing of the justice of the claim of Sir Hugh Rose and his division to participate in the spoil won by the force under Whitlock; as far, however, as common sense goes, and common justice to boot, I should say there ought to have been no difficulty that required seven years to get over, and yet leaves it as it began, about a question whether the men who fought for the spoil of war, or men who were at such a distance as to be out of the sound of the guns when it was taken, should enjoy the advantages of the victory. When red tape and circumlocution cease to be objects of adoration in Government departments, we may begin to hope that a simple question of the appropriation of prize money will not require a period as long as that occupied in the siege of Troy for its settlement. We may possibly find a speedy change from bad to better in the new arrangement; but the grace of the concession that has led to it has been spoiled by delay, and, for aught we know or can be assured of, except by immediate action on the part of the Admiralty Court, the poor fellows who have been looking year after year for their just due are now as far from the receipt of it as they were on the day they relinquished their individual share to the prize agent on the field.

The *War Office Gazette* of the 20th and 31st May contain the names of officers in the newly amalgamated local regiments, who again join the cadres of their old corps. Captain Morris of the 19th Hussars reverts to his former position in the cadre of the 1st European Light Cavalry; in the 20th Hussars Captains Melvill and Wells revert to the 2nd European Cavalry; and Captain Cuppage of the 21st Hussars reverts to the cadre of the 3rd European Cavalry—all these officers are on staff employ, hence their reasons for transfer. The same with the following officers in the 101st, 102nd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, and 109th Regiments: Captains M. C. Smith and A. H. Princess, the latter officer is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Agra, and was for many years A. D. C. to the late Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., Mr. Colvin; Lieutenants A. Harrison, T. R. Tabateau, T. G. Quin, L. P. H. Bird, H. B. Hill, A. W. Parker, A. L. Gerald, A. D. Campbell, W. R. Sheffield, J. B. Gahem, L. A. Stoton, and S. A. Buchanan; Ensigns H. S. Berkley and A. Chaplin. The 5th Lancers lose Captain Weaver, who exchanges with Captain C. H. Chichester to the 13th Light Infantry—the former officer was formerly in the Royal Dragoons. Lieutenant E. H. Kennard from the 7th Hussars exchanges to the 8th Hussars with Lieutenant F. A. Hutchins. Captain H. M. Sidney of the 12th Lancers sells out; Lieutenant Vandeleur purchasing his Troop, and Cornet E. A. Pole his Lieutenancy—Captain Sidney was formerly in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and served with that corps in China. Brevet Major R. S. Williams of the Royals retires, promoting Lieutenant Hon'ble T. O. W. Plunkett, and Ensign Morant—the former officer is brother to Lord South, late of the 24th Foot; Major Williams was on the staff in the late China war. Captain Gair of the 2nd Queens, exchanges to the 77th with Captain Alderson—Captain Gair was formerly a Deputy Assistant Commissary in the Artillery, and saw service in the Crimea and during the mutiny. Major Cairnes of the Buffs, who was lately promoted on Colonel Burke's death, also retires—Captain Dunbar, Lieutenant Daubeny, and Ensign Carpenter being promoted. Serjeant Major Berny of the 8th Kings, who did good service with his corps at Delhi, is appointed Quarter Master, and Serjeant Major Edwin Tripp of the 12th is also made Quarter Master in the vacancy caused by Mr. Huddelstone's transfer to the Paymastership. Captain John Blake of the 28th, who rose from the ranks in the 47th during the Crimean war, retires, and Captain O'Brien is brought in from the Cape Mounted Rifles. Major Lyster from the 11th exchanges with Major Gray of the 21st—the former officer was formerly in the Spanish Legion, and served with the 50th in the Sutlej campaign, and at the battle of Punniar. Captain Luxmore, the great elephant shooter, when the 37th were in Ceylon, sells out, Lieutenant Glass and Ensign Coenrate purchasing the higher grades. There are several exchanges among the Lieutenants in the 58th, as the corps is under orders to embark for India. The following officers get Brevet rank:—To be Majors: Captain Brine, Royal Engineers, for services in Japan at Nagosima; Captain A. Walridge, Royal Marines, for services in China; Captain Henry of the 86th for services during the Central India Campaign; and Captain Wilkin for gallant conduct in the Crimea, when in the 11th Hussars, having been called out in front of the regiment, and publicly thanked by Lord Raglan; he was formerly Assistant Surgeon, and exchanged for a Lieutenantcy, he also did good service with the 7th Hussars during the mutiny—he is now A. D. C. to Sir Hugh Rose, and is known to be as good a rider and judge of a horse as any officer in the army. Captain Edwards of the 98th is made a Major after 24 years' service. Majors Williamson of the 85th and Rynd of the 62nd are made Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, consequent on the promotion of Colonels Jerome and Cuppage, Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Colonels Macleau, 5th West India Regiment, late of the St. Helena Regiment, Hawkes of the 89th, and Talbot, Artillery, having served five years as Lieutenant Colonels, are promoted to Colonels. The only casualties are Captain Low of the 3rd West India Regiment, and Captain Snell of the 38th. The vacancies caused by the severe fighting in New Zealand will most likely go in the corps, as their Major Synge of the 43rd will get his Lieutenant Colonelcy by the lamented death of Colonel Booth.

The Crimean blunderers have again been forcing themselves upon the attention of the public. Lord Cardigan at the late dinner of his Regiment, the 11th Hussars, has been again explaining that he won the battle of Balaclava, but his Lordship's bumptious talk is worth little attention. I am more sorry to see that the character of Lord Raglan, as a General, has been again brought up by the pertinacious cackling of vain soldiers. Can they not let the man whose heart they helped to break by their various incompetencies rest in his honoured grave? Let them swagger about themselves, and be laughed at, the laugh has some bitterness of contempt in it, but let them avoid their defiling "tributes" to a man who, with all his administrative shortcomings, was a gallant gentleman, full of chivalry and courtesy.

Serious apprehensions, says the *Sindian* of the 6th inst., "are entertained for the safety of the telegraphic cable up the Persian Gulf. An interruption occurred on Monday, and communication has not yet been re-established."

We (*Englishman*), understand that amongst his other instructions, Captain Lance is ordered to organise a force in Kooch Behar and Mecrut, so disciplined that it can co-operate with the British in any affair that may occur on the Assam frontier. In case of any hostile operations, this Kooch Behar force is expected to be a very useful auxiliary in providing and protecting supplies in the Hills &c. &c. In all matters, however, regarding this force, Captain Lance will be entirely subordinate to Colonel Houghton, the Commissioner of Kooch Behar.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 12TH JULY.
French Steamer *Imperatrice* from Suez anchored.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 5TH JULY.

Is a place like this the supply of Local politics available for the entertainment of the public is extremely limited. We have no "debates in the House" to look forward to. We have not even the "pabulum" afforded to the most pitiable of the provincial papers in England by the Law Courts and Police Office. The only report we ever get of an interesting scene in our local temples of justice is, when the worsted party writes an indignant letter to some paper published hundreds of miles away, in which he greatly exaggerates the case of the unfortunate defendant. Lest I should be considered one of these, I will not dwell upon the subject, but will proceed to more interesting matters.

The Punjab is still in a transition state, and will be for some years to come. Every day we are expecting the arrival of the Chief Commissioner, Sir Robert Montgomery, and the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, and then we shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Cooper, is doing his best to keep the ball rolling, and is, I believe, very popular with the natives. He has lately been appointed President of the Municipal Committee, and has introduced many reforms. Among others, he has established a Municipal Police, which is a great improvement on the old system. Formerly the Police were under the Deputy Commissioner, and were employed in all sorts of duties, such as escorting prisoners, guarding treasure, &c., and were consequently of little use in the prevention and detection of crime. Now they are under the Municipal Committee, and are employed solely in the duties of the Police. Almost the only other source from which he receives information is the public hospitals: occasionally, of course, private medical practitioners, or the friends of deceased persons request him to institute inquiries; but these are rare occurrences. On the Coroner, too, we would urge that he should use the great influence which he generally possesses with juries, to prevent the return of such absurd and useless verdicts as they often give when serious accidents have occurred from carelessness or negligence. Men of the class from which Coroners' juries are mostly drawn do not generally feel the importance of deterrent punishment; they look upon all punishment as a kind of revenge or retaliation, and hence, if no one seems to have purposely done anything to cause one of these accidents, they return an open verdict, the jury-men probably observing to one another that "what is done can't be undone" or something to the same effect.

Private medical practitioners also might help, much more than they do, to improve the system of Death-Registration. We understand that it is quite the exception for any of them to furnish a certificate of the cause of deaths occurring in their practice—a duty which has to be performed by every medical man in Great Britain. The trouble it costs to fill up a certificate is not worth speaking about, while the importance of the information it conveys is very great.

MILITARY GOSSIP IN INDIA

After the small amount collected in this country for the Clyde Memorial Fund, I think we may safely say, that the late Lord Clyde had not many admirers in the armies he last commanded. If it is really true that His Lordship said what is commonly imputed to him, "that the Indian army did not contain an officer fit to command a regiment," we can scarcely wonder at his being not cared for by those he so slandered. In England, where—thanks to Dr. Russell, Layard, and others—they are not disposed to think too highly of the Indian army, such a gross slander such a ridiculously prejudiced assertion, did not have any further effect than to throw discredit on any opinion Lord Clyde ventured to express. The assertion was unjust, unfair, ungrateful, uncalled-for, and uncanny. If it had any effect at all it operated to the advantage of the officers concerned. John Bull has a deep-seated love of fair play, he does not like to see a rival "hit" when he is down, and it is probable that this injudicious and wanton slander on the officers of the Indian army brought about a healthy reaction in their favour, and aroused the attention of the Houses of Parliament to the wrongs of the Indian army. Is it, however, certain that Lord Clyde did really commit himself by such a rash assertion? It was very unlike him to do so, whatever he may have thought; he must have lost a good deal of the caution that characterised his actions and policy, if he really made the ridiculous remark attributed to him. If Lord Clyde had said there were a great many officers in the Indian army not fit to command a corps, I should have endorsed his opinion most heartily, but a perfectly unprejudiced observer *might* have suggested that the remark need not have been confined exclusively to the ranks of the army specified. As for class prejudice or party feeling between Royals and their brethren of the other service, which it is the custom to deprecate so much, I not only see no harm in it, but a great deal of good. I like to see men standing up for their own service, every right-minded and honest man does so. I like to hear your Bombay Ducks in one of their sea coast stations sweltering in the steamy heat of an oppressed atmosphere, laden with moisture and salt, and sand and caloric, declare stoutly "that the Bombay stations are the best in India, none of your seven times heated furnace temperature of the North-west, but a genial climate and a sea breeze" (heaven save the mark—such a breeze!). I say then, I like to see a Duck or a benighted point to a diminutive brace of animals stuck up in red coats and cocks that look as if their muskets were intended to carry them, rather than they their muskets, with pride, and say, "Don't talk of your Bengal sepoys—Pandies Poorbeahs—Mutineers—Humbug—these are the bulwarks of the British Indian Empire, Sir." Again I like to hear a Royal remark when a detachment of his sons out "on command" under one of his own service, "Oh it will be all right—there's so and so of ours in command," or to hear an Indian officer remark to another in a like case—Oh, won't they put their feet in it! Brigadier Jones is a Queen's officer." All this shows a healthy, vigorous, honest tone of mind, and as for its breeding ill will, it is all nonsense; men pull together all the better for a little difference of opinion and feeling now and then—what a world this would be if we all thought alike—why everybody would go to sleep and there would be no newspapers! I say, then, I like to hear men standing up for their own class, their own party, but it is a very different thing indeed when people in the position of Lord Clyde give themselves up to prejudice what was party feeling in subordinates in them is injustice and unfairness, and shows their unfitness for a post where the chief part of their duty consists in holding the scales evenly, and seeing that no man's rights are outraged. Lord Clyde ought to have remembered (though it may have suited him to forget it) what would have become of India and of him, if it had not been for this class of whom he said "there is no fit man to command a regiment." "The law's delay, the proud man's contumely," are grievances that most men, at some period or other of their existence, have heard of, if they have not been sufferers by them; but there is probably no aspect in which the operation of the latter can be viewed more cruel, unjust, and oppressive than when it interposes its slow and sluggish step between their deserts and the brave men who fight the battles of their country and, at the risk of life and limb, expend the energy of substantial wealth, and thus teach him a lesson more endurable than that imparted by mere slaughter, which is too often forgotten by rulers almost as soon as the earth covers the victims of their ambition or resentment. Year after year, the cries of maimed and pauperized soldiers have risen upon the public ear, imploring, as for a charity, the share they had bravely won in the face of death; year after year has the same answer been given to their appeals, "The case of such or such prize money is under consideration;" and with this answer to console them, many of the poor fellows who went forth to do the battles of the country in the pride and strength of manhood, who have won substantial glory wherever they have carried the arms, and left on record im-

BOMBAY.

A Buggy-driver was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the second Magistrate for refusing a fare.

A Butcher was fined Rs. [illegible] for exposing a carcase of a sheep which was unfit for food.

Dr. John Pest assumed charge of his duties as Principal of the Grant Medical College on Saturday last.

We have received at the first number of a Marathee newspaper, the *Belgaum Samachar*. It is edited by educated Hindoos of Belgaum.

Mr. Nurbuddashunker Toolsishunker, B. A., of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed First Assistant Master in the High School at Surat.

Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee has been appointed Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer in room of the late Mr. Feerozshaw Nusserwanjee; and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Mody, an Assistant Master in the Surat High School, has been appointed in room of Mr. Maneckjee.

The two signallers in the Electric Telegraph Department at Ahmedabad, who received a bribe from the Ahmedabadee merchants, were, we understand, brought on for trial on that charge before the Sessions Judge, and were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in jail for three months.

We read in some of the English and Vernacular papers a few days since that the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on the 15th instant. This information is not correct. No day has yet been appointed by His Excellency for the meeting of the Council, and no intimation has yet been received by the Members of the Council themselves as to when the meeting will take place.

We hear on reliable authority that Mr. Richardson, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, has been called to Poona by His Excellency the Governor, to offer an explanation of his conduct in the recent case of his Sheristedar, Myleshwur Hurroe. The whole case, it is said, will be submitted by His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, proceeds to England by the first mail steamer, in August next, on three months' privilege leave. His duties during that period will be conducted by the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Anderson, in addition to his own.

It is stated that Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, agent of the Royal Bank at Surat, will shortly be transferred to Belgaum, in room of Mr. Cumtoon Blaser, resigned. Mr. Blaser is one of the ablest English writers among natives on this side of India. He was for a long time a contributor of the *Bombay Gazette* when it was under the proprietorship of Mr. John Connon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain C. il. Keasley, which leaves to-day for China &c., carries on board 1,3583 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. J. G. Sigg
For Calcutta.—Khan Mahomed Canjee, and Mr. P. Harata.
For Shanghai.—Mr. H. J. Raule, Royal Artillery.
For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Cullimore.

The Butchers Again.—The butchers of Bombay have, it appears, entered into a regularly conspiracy. Sometimes they open their shops and put for sale meat which is of no avail for human purpose; sometimes they wholly keep at home and never bring any meat for sale. Yesterday we observed in the Fort Market only two or three shops of meat opened for sale. Is there no one to superintend these butchers? We ask again to-day, what is Mr. Watson, the Bazaar Master, about?

Meeting of Justices.—To-morrow, the 15th instant, a meeting of the Justices of the Peace will be held in the Town Hall, when the following matters will be brought forward:—

A report by Lt. Leith on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay, with the Government Resolution thereon.

A Government Resolution sanctioning a salary of Rs. 7,000 per annum to Messrs. Kennelly and Manly.

A Government Resolution sanctioning an increase of pay and allowances to the Departments of the Municipal Establishment.

A letter communicating the death of Mr. Tracey and the appointment of Mr. Wilcox to the vacancy, and the appointment of Mr. Bayley in the room of Mr. Wilcox at a salary of Rs. 1,200. Also that Mr. Wilcox had been allowed leave to Europe, and that Mr. Bulkley was appointed to act during his absence.

A letter from Mr. Latham, C. E., requesting consideration of his application for the appointment vacant by the death of Mr. Tracey.

To elect members to serve in the Vehar Water Works Committee.

To consider Resolution No. [illegible] proposed by the Committee appointed by the Bench, to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission, and its relation to the Bench of Justices on the subject of providing funds to meet the increased expenditure.

Last week a burglary of a daring character was committed in the house of Khodabux Framroz Dastoor, Pay Clerk in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, at Bandora. The house was entered by a number of persons at midnight, and a strong wooden box containing clothes and gold ornaments and jewels valued at about Rs. 8,000 was carried away. The box in question was found broken on the sea-shore in the morning; and its valuable contents abstracted with the exception of one or two pieces of wearing apparel. The matter was duly reported to the police authorities at Bandora; but no trace of these robbers has as yet been found. The circumstance of the box containing ornaments being selected from a number of other boxes in the house is indicative of a collusion between the robbers and some person or persons acquainted with Khodabux's household arrangements.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.—13th *July* 1864.)

Assault.—An Irritable Veteran.—Robert Netting, boatswain of the ship *Jumseljee Family*, was charged with assaulting Charles Bell, ordinary seaman of that vessel.

Complainant stated that as he was lying on the deck scraping the stand of a force pump the defendant came behind him and struck him on the head, the defendant also abused him saying he would have complainant's liver on a plate before morning, and he'd have his life before he left the ship. Defendant was in liquor at the time. A witness deposed to having seen the blow given. Defendant said that by right he and complainant ought to change places, for on one occasion he had nearly broken his arm through complainant pushing him over a spare topmast. He (defendant) had been 30 years a boatswain, and had never met such a cheeky youngster before, he had sailed with "Ould King Billy," and had been boatswain also in the East India Company's service, and to be talked to as he had been by a boy like the complainant was too much for him, and made him sometimes say what he should'nt utter. On the occasion complainant nearly broke his (defendant's) arm: he had ordered him to grease down the mast, and complainant took a dirty pitch pot to grease down a spick and span new spar, and upon being remonstrated with had said he could produce a better boatswain than defendant, by a certain process; he was reported to the mate who ordered the boatswain to give him a "larrupin," defendant only just slowed him a ropes end, when he ran at him and shoved him over a spar. In the present instance he denied having struck complainant, he had merely given him a shove because he would "argify," and had told him he was a "precious site too cheeky" and not to waste his time but go on with his work."

A witness proved the capsizing of the boatswain.

His Worship told the boatswain that it was against the law to give any one a "larrupin" except in self defence, but under the circumstances he would fine him only Rs. 5, and he at the same time advised the complainant to keep a civil tongue in his head, especially to those who were so much his elders as the boatswain was.

Refusal of Duty.—Peter Costolivitz, Brown Silvester, and Domingo Miguel, seamen of the ship *Johangeer*, pleaded guilty to the above offence. In defence Peter said he wanted to go home; Brown that he did not intend doing any more duty; and Domingo wanted his discharge: they had signed Articles for six months, of which half had not yet expired. Upon their determination not to do duty, they were sentenced each to four weeks' hard labour.

Contined Refusal.—Sensitive Tars.—Three seamen of the ship *Dalhartou Castle*, who were sentenced to imprisonment some weeks ago for refusing duty, were sent on board yesterday morning from the House Correction, and still refused to turn to, giving as a reason this time, that all their hair had been removed, and they looked such "guys" amongst the other men. Refusing to return to their duty they were again sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour, and to forfeit each two days' pay for every 24 hours' continuance of such disobedience.

A Sea Lawyer.—The commander of the ship *Alicia* charged one of the seamen belonging to that vessel with continued disobedience of lawful commands. As the man had not been accused before on the same charge the Captain was told that the accusation was wrongly worded, and the man could only be charged with simply disobedience, not continued. The skipper was not to be told what the law on *that* subject was, and wished to argue the point, at the same time producing his log-book and offering to enlighten the Magistrate by reading some choice extracts from a number of printed regulations [illegible] thereon, assuring him that it was a very interesting thing.

His Worship, however, much to the annoyance of the skipper, declined the proffered wrinkle with thanks, and informed the individual that if he did not choose to have the charge altered, he could not entertain it as a negative, and the nautical Solon snorted [illegible] carefully, as shouldering his [illegible]mount of legal knowledge existed, though such [illegible] else in print, he made all sail from the Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)
Eighth Day, Wednesday, 13th *July*, 1864.

Sir Bolding took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock A.M.; when the following gentlemen were empanelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. William Russell Mitchell.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. John Samuel Maidment; Francis McWilliam; William Gomery; John Longley; John Chadwick Parker George; William Arthur Smith; Edward Henry Phillips; Philip de Monte; Sorabjee Muncherjee Jal; Purshotum Balerishnajee; and Ecknath Govindjee.

The Poisoning Case.—Luxumon Poondlick: Venkoo Nabajee; Binabye, woman; Rewoo, woman; and Raghonath Sewram (case No. 17 of the Calendar,) were charged, the first three with the murder of a boy named Ganput Gendoo on the 10th of May last by administering white arsenic to him which caused his death on the same day

people by the prisoner Binabye. I know Bheema, the prosecutrix in this case. I also knew her son, the deceased; and I know all the prisoners at the bar. I remember being asleep in my house, near the temple, on the forenoon of the 10th of May last. My wife woke me after 11 o'clock, and in consequence of what she said I got up and went to the temple. I there saw the prisoners and the deceased boy Ganput, Raghoonath Sooram was standing near the threshold of the door of the temple: the rest of the prisoners were seated. The deceased was sitting near the prisoner Rewoo. Venkoo was sitting near Binabye. The deceased had a paper in his hands containing *burs* crumbs which he was eating. I asked the prisoner Venkoo "to whom are you come?" He said "we were going to have a dinner party but that intention is given up." As soon as the boy had done eating the *burs* Raghoonath came up to Venkoo and sat down. Laximon Poondlick and the boy then got up. They both went out of the door, and the boy was rubbing his hands. He had a piece of white paper in his hand. Raghoonath, Venkoo, and Rewoo and her child went away, and Binabye went to her own house. Patterwards saw Venkoo and Binabye come out of their house. Venkoo said to me that one of the female prisoners and another prisoner had come to me and the female prisoner said that her house was searched and her husband taken into custody; and that the boy Ganput was very ill. Venkoo further said to me, "if the Sirkar's people come here to make enquiry, do not tell them we were here." This occurred at about 5 o'clock on the same day (Tuesday) at the door of the temple. This was said to me by Venkoo in the presence and hearing of Binabye. He also said to Binabye, "if the Sirkar's people come here you must be upon your guard." Binabye made no reply. Venkoo then said "Ganput is ill there; if you tell the Sirkar's people anything we shall accuse you." Before leaving the temple, Venkoo again said to me "if any one calls and asks about me, say I came to enquire whether certain flags of stone were fixed into their places."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I was taken into custody. I never threatened the boy's mother Bheema about him a year ago. I never told her that before the year was out she would have to cry for this boy. I had not been out on the morning of the poisoning. I perform the *puja* in the temple of Maroba, and I receive two rupees a month from Binabye for collecting her rents. I did not suspect anything when I was taken by my wife to the temple in the morning. I did not suspect any thing until Venkoo said to me what I have stated in chief. I did not repeat what I had seen or what I heard to the police. I first heard of the boy's death when the policeman came on the following morning, to arrest me. I did not greet all the police what I suspected. I did not tell what I suspected to the police until the day on which my house was searched. My wife had told them something but I was not present. I was made to sit outside my house while the search was going on, and when my wife made her statement. The policemen told me what my wife had stated to them. They did not tell me the whole story as she had told them by my wife, but they told me the substance. I was asked to tell them all I knew. I believed that what my wife had told them was the truth, and I assented to all she said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—What I have now stated to-day is what I stated before the Magistrate. I did tell the Magistrate that Venkoo told me that two of the male prisoners had come to him and spoken to him about this matter. The police when they arrested me did not accuse me of having executed any threat against the deceased boy. They told me to go with them; that the boy Ganput was dead, and that I should be asked something. I did not know that I was apprehended as a criminal. I heard the prosecutrix say before the Magistrate that she suspected me of having poisoned her son, because, about a year ago, I had said to her "why do you still go on with this litigation? you will have to cry for your son before the year is out." I made no statement to the Coroner in reply to this. I afterwards told the Coroner that I had been some time in custody on suspicion of being mixed up with the murder of the boy. I did not make this statement to the Magistrate, because I was not asked whether I had been in custody or not. From Wednesday to Friday I and Laximon Poodlick were the only persons in custody on suspicion of poisoning the boy. My wife did not die while I was in the cholery. She did not bring me my food. It was brought by a peon. [*Note.*—Brahmins never eat cooked food in a police cowkey. It must be prepared and eaten in a place where it is not liable to pollution by coming into contact with what they consider impurities.] I did not tell Venkoo to say I was threatened by any one. He did not threaten her in my presence. Raghoonath Sooram has been on bad terms with Rewoo because of her second marriage. She was first married to his deceased brother. Her child does not live with her but with Raghoonath. Venkoo and Raghoonath and Rewoo and the child all left the temple together. I don't remember anything about a poisoned cocoanut having been sent to the prosecutrix. I never was told of it before to-day.

It being nearly 7 o'clock P.M., His Lordship said that the enquiry must be postponed till to-morrow morning, and that the jury would be accommodated in the Court House premises, there being no room for them in any of the Hotels.

The Sheriff would do doubt, as he had been directed, do all in his power to render them as comfortable as the circumstances would admit of. His Lordship expressed his regret that he could not allow them to separate and go to their homes; but in murder cases this was impossible.

The Sessions were then adjourned by proclamation to a quarter before 10 A.M. this (Thursday) morning, and the Court rose at 7 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LABORERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to suggest a remedy for the growing evil of seamen refusing duty &c. in this port and the frequent outcry of want of accommodation in our jails. The Chamber of Commerce would do well by representing to Government the absolute necessity of purchasing a strong serviceable hulk and having her moored contiguous to the Dockyard for the reception of the disaffected seamen almost daily committed to Jail, from which they could on week days be brought ashore to the Dockyard and kept to hard labour more suitable to "Poor Jack" than trying to get to the top of the everlasting staircase yclept "tread mill." This system works well in other places and I don't see why it should not do as well in Bombay. The labour in our Indian jails is a farce, an honest labourer hig got to work hard-er for his livelihood, than any of our pampered convicts. By this means a reduction in the Dockyard establishments might be effected, and consequently a saving to Government.

13th July. LUFF A LITTLE.

CASTE FUND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I believe I read sometime ago a paragraph of local news in your valuable journal that a Sonar Caste Fund has been started, but I do not see as yet any signs of its making further progress. I hope the promoters have not imbibed the spirit of the Shenvies who secured, as the beginning, some half a dozen of their leading men to contribute to their Caste Fund and have since consigned the proposal to the very depths of oblivion. The benefits of such a Fund cannot reasonably be undervalued. The distrust with which Hindus look upon some very enlightened youths who boldly come forward to assist in a good work is most appalling. Do they really think that such an idea as the formation of a Caste Fund is suggested to a Rurrichund or a Chantmon by the present excitement of the share bazzar? I have heard our venerable Hindu old folks surmise that a Hurrichund or a Sadasheo being a rising boy of yesterday, may wish to exercise his influence over them by forming a Caste Fund and keeping its management in his own hands. To such men will I say, that they had better eschew all cause of fear, and organise a body of their own age, in order to achieve the main object so devoutly wished for. The base of the Hindu society is, unhappily, that they are themselves inert, and that they will throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of others. But how susceptible are their minds of being filled with absurd doubts with regard to any bold step. Though it is very difficult to shake them off their queer notions characteristic of their antiquity, I would strongly urge you, my young friends, to persevere vigorously in your efforts towards the consummation of your noble mission. We young men as a class, of course, will not and cannot attribute your praiseworthy undertaking to that abominable desire for funds with which many a heart, at present, may be found burning to reap illegitimate benefit in the share bazar speculation. May I therefore wish you God-speed and A GOLDEN MONUMENT.

13th July.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Another narrow escape from destruction has just occurred on this notorious Railway—another instance added to the column of facts of the mistaken construction of the Concan line. The 2.15 P.M. train from Bombay was detained for more than five hours near Kurjat, being unable to proceed in consequence of the falling in of the line and washing away of the ballast, owing to the heavy rains: these latter not being four times more than was ever known, or even unusual: but from the fact of the level of the lines of rails being too low. As the mails were in this train, Mr Solich, the Postmaster of Poona, was energetically proceeding to get the mails onwards by dawk-bullock when a telegraph arrived that the train might proceed forward to Poona along the down line: this after some delay was arranged and the train arrived at Poona at 2 A.M. this morning instead of 9.30 P.M. last night.

The point of the line where this occurred failed I believe last year, and has again given evidence of its imperfection and danger. It was stated by some of the Railway officials then, but for some trifling warning, an accident equalling or surpassing that at Diwalla would assuredly have been the result.

Some of the sidings at Kurjut have also been seriously affected and are described as being like the "waves of the sea." Taking the precaution Concan line as it is, I fully admit the difficulties that present themselves in keeping it in a perfect state for traffic equal to the fine season; but I should like to enquire what additional precautions have been taken by the Manager and Chief Engineer in providing more inspectors of permanent way, line watchmen, pilot engines, &c. than would conduce to the safety of the public. And though delays may be experienced now and then, what assurance have the public that in trusting their persons to the charge of this Railway with locked doors, their lives will be spared to them even to the end of the journey, or that they may not arrive mangled and maimed as out of a living grave, existing only a living death? What an opinion of its safety where men sit thoughtfully and tremblingly recalling its former disasters and present liabilities, where the slightest irregularity during transit brings blanched fear to the cheek, and thoughts of safety is the first recurring idea? This is not an overdrawn idea of the imagination, but the expressed opinion of a traveller,—and well it may be,—what terrors have we that generally produce more fearful results than a railway accident, where each momentary pang so the victim as he is crushed, maimed, fractured, or flattened is a life of the tortures of Hades;—and what might not have come of this small matter as it has fortunately been near Kurjut, had the train passed over the dangerous spot in the darkness of the night? We may thank Heaven that it has not been so; but this does not remove the burden of responsibility when its heavy hand is laid upon those whose duty it is, if they receive the lives of men in their locked carriages, that they shall at least deliver them at the end of their contract, as they received them.

I am waiting anxiously to see Mr. West's report upon the failing of the Mulkapore viaduct, as this is another subject upon which the Government as well as the public will no doubt make enquiry, but with all these failures, miscon-tractions, death, maiming, loss, misfortune, mismanagement, official correspondence, and Government enquiries spray out of all this chaos of evils, necessary and unnecessary, from whence is to arrive improvement and safety? Has Mr. Hoare nothing to say? Can he not favour you with a copy of Mr. West's report as before? I make the appeal

Bombay, 12th July. THALMA.

BENGAL.

H. M.'s Steamer *Prince Arthur*, Captain Baker, which arrived here last Saturday from Moulmein, reports the following—" The British ship *Aloe* wrecked on Poria Sand Bassein river, on the 13th June, outward bound, and only the topmasts are visible. No lives were lost."—*Englishman, July* 8.

WE are informed that the Governor General has ordered that the resumption of the temple property in Meywar proposed by Colonel Eden shall not be proceeded with at present.—*Englishman, July* 6.

IT has been found by the Chief Commissioner in Oude that in many cases of grants of land to men who had done good service during the mutinies, the persons rewarded had been disappointed in consequence of the action of the revised settlements. Many Native officers and men had received grants of land out of the confiscated estates on the understanding that the profit was equal to the Revenue paid to Government, as it was stated that the Assessment was made on the half-and-half principle. But in course of the late re-settlement of the Revenue, many subtenures were recognised and other claims admitted, so that the grantees were found finally to receive from the estate given, far short of the intention of Government in rewarding them; some barely received five per cent of the rent paid to Government, instead of an equal sum. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, proposes, with the sanction of Government, to make additional grants of confiscated lands to those whose income has been thus reduced, so that the grantees may obtain the original sum intended to have been given by Government.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We learn that the Government of India have allowed Spirits, Provisions, and Stores to be supplied to Officers of the British Navy free of duty. The Governor in Council of Fort St. George has accordingly authorized the Board of Revenue to exempt from duty, Spirits, Provisions, and Stores, when intended for the consumption of any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy on board any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service.—*Times, July* 7.

ON the recommendation of the Collector of Coimbatore, a reward of rupees 200 has been sanctioned for the destruction of a tiger which has killed nine human beings near the village of Tadacam, within the last 54 days. It has created quite a panic along the line of road leading from the Railway Station to Mopellium at the [illegible] one of 17 years of age [illegible] of the road. [illegible] the Government allowed two or three Shikarries at 10 rupees per mensem to be entertained for a couple of months in view to the death of the animal being accomplished.—*Id.*

SIND.

MURDER OF A TELEGRAPH MESSENGER.—We understand that intelligence has been received from the Persian Gulf, intimating that one of the messengers employed in carrying despatches between Bagdad and Bussorah, through the country infested by tribes unfriendly to the Turks, has been robbed and murdered. Another messenger was missed for some days, but eventually turned up all safe.—*Sindian, July* 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has appointed Major R. G. Mayne, to the Officiating Command of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry at Benares. Another good selection. Mayne is a most deserving officer, and did good service in Central India with his faithful half of the old 3rd Irregulars.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 5.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

(From a Confederate Correspondent of the Times.)

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA, MAY 10.

ON Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., I took the train by the Central Railway for Gordonsville, where I arrived early in the afternoon, and took horse for General Lee's head-quarters. The army was already in motion down the Rapidan, in the direction of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, to intercept General Grant, who was reported to be crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford below and on the right of the Confederate position, and to be moving towards this place on the direct road to Richmond. A section of the road from Germania Ford to Spottsylvania Court-house is known as Brock's-road, and for the sake of convenience I shall hereafter speak of the whole road by that name. This road is cut obliquely by three other roads—viz., a turnpike and a plank-road, running nearly parallel to each other from Orange Court-house to Fredericksburg, and about four miles apart at the points of intersection, and an unfinished railway leading from Gordonsville to the same place. The turnpike lies next to the river, the railway on the south, and the plank road between the two. The railway passes along within 500 paces of the plank-road where they cross Brock's road. The villages in which the Country Courts hold their Sessions in Virginia frequently have no other name than the Court-house, and when Spottsylvania Court-house is spoken of the reader must understand me as referring to the shire town of Spottsylvania county.

As soon as General Lee ascertained that Grant had certainly cut loose from his base at Culpepper Court-house and was moving rapidly past his right, he put his own army in motion sending Ewell's corps down the turnpike and A. P. Hill's down the plank road, and ordering Longstreet, who had arrived at Gordonsville some days previously from East Tennessee, to move his corps down on the right of Hill's line of march, so as to strike the head of the enemy's column. He did not hesitate a moment what to do, but sprang at once upon the flank of his antagonist like a tiger upon the side of an ox. Grant had thrown a heavy cavalry force, with infantry supports, up the turnpike and plank road to protect his line of march; these Ewell and Hill swept form their paths as if they had been chaff, and pressed down upon Brock's-road, along which Grant was moving. The latter at length realized the danger of his position, halted his army, and advanced to meet his assailants. This resolution was the wisest he could take, since it enabled him to withdraw his trains beyond danger, and secure his position, on Brock's road by a line of intrenchments which he proceeded immediately to construct from the railroad cut to the turnpike, and behind which he could retire in case of disaster. It also secured his retreat in the event he found it necessary to withdraw upon Fredericksburg.

The district of country in which Brock's-road is intersected by the unfinished railway, plank road, and turnpike is very appropriately designed the Wilderness." The population is poor and ignorant, the soil destitute of fertility, the supply of water scant, and the ground broken and covered by stunted pines, bushes, and blackjacks, forming an almost impenetrable chaparal. The country was very unfavourable to military operations, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to manœuvre an army, though well suited to Grant's purposes in that the dense woods furnished a desirable screen to his movements, as well as a considerable protection against attack. Chancellorsville, the scene of Lee's great victory over Hooker on the 4th of last May, is just five miles to the east of Grant's position by the plank road, and Fredericksburg, the scene of Burnside's defeat, is 15 miles in the same direction.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Grant met Ewell and Hill two miles west from Block's-road at 4 p. m., and immediately gave battle. He attacked with vigour and in heavy numbers, and apparently with confidence, but was repulsed. He continued to attack heavily until night, and made one assault upon Major-General Johnson's front of Ewell's corps after dark, but was beaten back as often as he advanced, with heavy loss, including 2,000 prisoners and four guns, taken by Early's division of Ewell's command. Longstreet not having arrived, owing to the greater distance he had to march, General Lee refrained from pressing his advantage, and slept upon the battle-field. His own loss is comparatively slight, his daring and agile troops understanding better than their enemies how to take advantage of the rough country and tangled woods in which they fought.

Longstreet reached a point 10 miles from the battle-field by the middle of the afternoon, but, owing to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere and the density of the forest, he was unable to hear the report of Hill's and Ewell's guns, and was ignorant that the two armies had been engaged until midnight, when he received an order from General Lee to cross over to the plank road to the aid of Hill. The cavalry of the respective armies met repeatedly during the day on the road by which Longstreet had been advancing, with some advantage to the Confederates in prisoners and material.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Longstreet arrived soon after sunrise this morning. Hill's troops were aware of his approach, and that he was to take their place on the line, and having been marching and fighting all day yesterday, and sleeping but little last night, they got ready to retire as the head of Longstreet's corps reached the ground. Unfortunately, Grant renewed the attack just at the time, threw Hill's and Wilcox's divisions of Hill's corps into confusion, and pushed them back upon Longstreet's column, which had not yet deployed into line. Longstreet got three regiments of Kershaw's division in position, and with this spartan band he held the enemy in check until the remainder of the divison, and finally his entire corps, could be brought up. Then ensued a furious and bloody combat all along Longstreet's front from the railway cut across the plank road, and some distance beyond. His veteran corps, which had made the circuit of half of the Confederacy within the last 12 months, never fought better or more successfully. Grant took advantage of the disorder among Hill's troops, and hurled heavy masses upon the point, hoping to turn the Confederate right wing and throw himself between Lee and Richmond, and he would have succeeded but for Longstreet's timely arrival. The troops of the latter, however, had never turned their backs to the enemy on the field of battle, and it was too late now, when the capital of the country was the stake for which the combatants played, to take their first lesson in such unworthy tactics. The result has already been anticipated by the reader; the Federals were beaten back with heavy loss, and the Confederates remained masters of the ground. The fight was renewed simultaneously on the left, though not with so much vigour as on the right and here, too, the enemy were repulsed by Ewell with comparative ease.

At 11 o'clock Longstreet was ordered with some select brigades to pass to the right and attack the enemy in flank. The order was promptly executed. Failing suddenly upon Grant's left resting on the railway cut, he drove the enemy in confusion, bending his line back upon itself and gaining the plank road a mile in advance of the scene of the recent conflict. Placing himself at the head of Jenkin's brigade he swept down the road, and was just passing Mahone's brigade, concealed in the bushes along the road and a short distance from it, when the latter, unable on account of the dense growth to distinguish friend from foe, opened fire upon the passing brigade, supposing it to be a body of the enemy caught up the road, and trying to effect an escape. Several were killed and wounded, including Brigadier-General Jenkins, who received a mortal wound in the head, from which he died this evening. Lieutenant-General Longstreet was shot in the neck, the ball entering on the right of the larynx, passing around under the skin, carrying away a part of the scapula, and making its exit behind the right shoulder. He was taken to the rear, and his wound dressed by his medical Director, Dr. Cullen, who pronounces it a dangerous, though not probably a mortal wound. The chief danger apprehended is from secondary hemorrhage, it being the opinion of the most eminent surgeons in the army that if he passes safely through the next fortnight, and the carotid artery does not become involved, he will be able to return to the field in a few days. He has lost the temporary use of his right arm, what surgeons call the cervical plexus of nerves having been injured by the passage of the ball.

The delay which ensued upon this unfortunate accident lost the Confederates all the advantage they had thus far gained by Longstreet's flank movement. At the time of his fall the success of the Confederates and the rout of the Federals seemed to be certain; but the delay gave the latter time to escape from their position above and to gain the cover of their intrenchments. Major-General Anderson assigned to the command of Longstreet's corps, and hereafter it will be spoken of as Anderson's corps.

Federals having been repulsed at all points with heavy loss, and showing no disposition to renew the attack, General Lee at 4 p.m. advanced his entire line for the purpose of ascertaining their condition and position. He gained their works at two points, and learned that they had constructed intrenchments along and just in front of Brock-road, extending from the railway cut to the distance of four miles, through an almost impenetrable thicket, and that they had availed themselves of the railway cut upon which their left rested to place a force in that quarter sufficient to guard against another movement upon their flank.

An assault being impracticable, General Lee has given orders for his troops to withdraw from the immediate front of the enemy to-night, and take up a defensive line which they occupied in the morning, as being better than that to which they had advanced. It is not his policy to hazard anything by a premature movement; the stake is too great, and he prefers the policy which compels Grant to make the attack. If prisoners speak the truth, Grant did not expect to meet Lee so soon; it was his expectation, as soon as he effected the passage of the Rapidan, that Lee would withdraw rapidly in the direction of Richmond, at which point he hoped to arrive as early as the Confederates. His troops, however, did not share in his confident expectations, if we may judge from letters picked up on the battle-field, in which the writers express great admiration for the character and abilities of Lee, and but little respect for their own officers.

During the afternoon Brigadier-General Wolford, of Anderson's Corps, was permitted at his own request to move upon the rear of the Federal left wing. He got possession of the camps of three corps d'armée destroyed and brought off a good deal of material, and created great consternation among the teamsters and quartermasters. To-night Brigadier-General Gordon, of Ewell's Corps, threw his brigade, like a net, around the enemy's extreme right, and took 500 prisoners, including Brigadier-Generals Seymour and Shaler. About 2,000 prisoners were brought in to-day, making 3,000 altogether. The battle will probably be called the Battle of the Wilderness, from the name of the region in which it was fought.

General Seymour admits that Grant has been beaten, as he says the North will alway be until her ports are closed, her officers and public men become more temperate and earnest, and the rations of her soldiers are reduced to "parched corn and beans, like the rebels'." He confesses that the war is conducted on the part of the North too much as if it were a matter of frolic to the officers in the field, and of contract to the partisans of Government at home. He seems to regard the present campaign in Virginia as likely to be final and decisive, and is of the opinion that the war cannot be protracted much longer if Lee be successful, as he appeared to believe he would be

SATURDAY, MAY

Longstreet was taken to the rear this morning. General Lee came to take leave of him at an early hour. No one was present at the brief interview, but when he came out of the tent where his great lieutenant lay I noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. He could but remember that it was just one year ago, and only five miles distant in the hard-fought field of Chancellorsville, that Jackson, after having completed a successful movement upon Hooker's rear and flank, fell almost precisely under the same circumstances at the hands of his own men, and he, doubtless, felt some apprehension that as he lost his good right arm then, he might lose his left arm now. It will be a sad and grievous day to millions of hearts throughout the Confederacy should Longstreet be called to follow his cherished brother in arms to that undiscovered bourne from which no traveller returns.

At 11 o'clock this morning Grant, as if desirous of understanding the meaning of Lee's withdrawal east from his immediate front, back two miles to the original battle ground, ordered a general advance. His men came up to their work handsomely, and it was believed we should have a warm day of it; but the result shows that they had but little stomach for the business, for they were driven back along the entire line in less than 30 minutes. Possibly Grant desired to provoke Lee to follow him back to his intrenched position, and to make that the battle ground.

Late in the afternoon Stuart, chief of cavalry, reported that Grant had resumed his flank movement, and under cover of the thick woods was throwing a force forward in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-house on the direct road to Richmond. Orders were immediately issued for Anderson's Corps (late Longstreet's) to march at 11 o'clock to-night for this place, and preparations are now being made to put the whole army in motion for the same destination to-morrow. The distance from the battle-field, which is near the western boundary of Spottsylvania country, to the Court-house is 15 miles. Stuart's cavalry have been holding the Federal horse in check in that quarter for two days, but the infantry and artillery force, which is reported to be advancing to the aid of the latter, will probably enable them to get possession of the village and the important highways which intersect each other at that point.

The chief surgeon of the Confederate army estimates their wounded at the Wilderness at 6,000, and their killed at considerably less than 1,000. The wounds are comparatively slight, owing to the protection afforded by the trees and the absence of artillery, which could not be used in consequence of the dense and almost unbroken forest. I shall not venture an opinion as to the Federal loss, though I cannot but regard the reports of prisoners, who place it as high as 25,000, as an exaggeration. Judging, however, from what fell under my own eye upon a portion of the field, I hazard but little in saying it was twice as heavy as that of the Confederates.

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

I came on to this place (Spottsylvania Court-house) this afternoon. General Lee's order to occupy the village was given none too soon, for when Anderson's corps arrived at 3 o'clock this morning he found the Federal cavalry, reinforced by infantry and artillery, already in possession. His men had been marching rapidly, and for two miles had double-quicked it, and consequently were much jaded, but they were ready for the work, tired as they were. Kershaw's divison led the corps, and was the first to reach the ground. Two brigades were sent against the cavalry force holding the Court-house, and two others were placed behind a thin rail fence and some frail obstructions which had been thrown across the road by which a force of Federal infantry was advancing. The latter fell into the error of supposing that the force behind the fence was dismounted cavalry, and rushed forward with the utmost confidence. The Confederates reserved their fire until their foes got within a few paces, and then, taking deliberate aim, gave them a volley which covered the ground with their dead. The combat was short and sharp, some of the Federals got to the fence, and actually used the bayonet, but in less than half an hour they were driven rapidly back, leaving 500 dead and mortally wounded, and 200 prisoners in the hands of the victorious Confederates. The Court-house was cleared with equal success by the brigades sent against it, and when I reached the ground at 3 p. m. I found the advance of General Lee's army in quiet possession. Ewell's corps came up this afternoon and was put in position, and Hill's will be here to-morrow morning.

Thus General Lee has succeeded in throwing his entire army right across the path by which Grant must march if he would get "on the Richmond." He not only replused all his assaults at the Wilderness, but held him there until he could throw his own army in front of him. It was a masterly performance, and made it necessary for Grant to deliver battle here, or make another effort to turn General Lee's position. The Confederates are in splendid condition and full of spirit and cheerfulness. They all realize the importance of victory, and are ready to endure any privation necessary to its achievement. Several officers belonging to the Quartermasters and Commissary Departments in the field, though against positive orders, procured muskets, and went into the fight. They said it might possibly be the last great battle, and they desired to help to make it successful. Three of them were killed—two at the Wilderness and one at this place. Is it probable that such an army can be overborne by the mercenaries who reluctantly follow at the heels of General Grant? But the great battle of the campaign has not yet been fought; it will occur at this place or in its vicinity.

I omitted to state that Brigadier-Generals Jones of Virginia, and Stafford of Louisiana, were killed, and Brigadier-General Battle, of Georgia, severely wounded. Other valuable officers were slain. The Federal papers will supply you with a list of the casualties among the officers of Grant's army.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Yesterday was occupied by two armies in getting in position and preparing for battle. There was more or less skirmishing throughout the day, and some artillery firing. To-day the skirmishing was heavy during the forenoon, and a heavy artillery fire was maintained by the enemy. When the Confederates did use artillery, it was only when infantry showed themselves. Early in the afternoon Grant advanced with heavy masses against Anderson's front, and later in the day against Ewell's, but he was easily repulsed. These assaults were repeated until night, and, though made by large numbers, they grew more and more feeble. In one instance only the assaulting column, headed by a regiment of the old United States army, gained the position of the Confederates, but all who crossed the fatal line were either killed or taken.

Turning towards Richmond, I have to inform you that a Federal force landed at City Point, the point of confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers, some miles below the capital, and marched towards the Richmond and Petersburg Railway, hoping to cut the communications between the city and the more southern States. They were met by Brigadier-General Bushrod Johnson and beaten after a stubborn fight of four hours. Johnson subsequently took position so as to cover the railway bridge over Swift Creek, near Petersburg, and the enemy took advantage of his movement to tear up a few rails at another point nearer Richmond, and then retired to their gunboats. The Confederates captured and destroyed one gunboat, and another was blown up by a torpedo.

I write under great disadvantages, and must close.

LE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

IT must be owned that, in one respect, the time of running for the Grand Prix has been judiciously selected. There could not be a better arrangement for encouraging the early efforts of the French Turf. The magnitude of the prize tempts our best horses to run under serious disadvantages; and while it would be no disgrace to the representatives of France to yield to the winner of the Derby, it is a very great triumph for them to defeat him. If a horse has won, or nearly won, the Derby, and is entered for the St. Leger, the plan most likely to sustain that horse's reputation would be to send him from Epsom to his home, and never to let the public see him again until he appeared at Doncaster. The objection to this plan is, that it foregoes what seems a very good chance of picking up an exceedingly rich prize. It must be confessed that the temptation is powerful, and it has led Lord Clifden last year, and Blair Athol this year, into defeat. Such a race as the Derby, even if it seemed to be won easily, is an effort which demands rest; instead of which the winner is called upon for almost as great an effort on the eleventh day following, and it is necessary that in the interim he should not only perform [illegible] journey from England to France. It is contrary to all ideas of prudent management to run a horse at such a time and under such circumstances, and therefore it was impossible not to feel misgiving when it was announced that Blair Athol was going across the water to contend for the Grand Prix. At the same time the owner of a racehorse must be usually allowed to look, not only to fame, but to profit. The best horses, if they run often, will be sometimes beaten, and if they run seldom they will not win much money. Mr. I'Anson has repeatedly declined to start Blair Athol when it was possible that his running might interfere with his preparation for the Derby, but it could not be expected that he would persevere for a second year in the same extremely cautious policy. Blair Athol is not damaged in quality by a defeat which is unpalatable to his admirers, and it would have been a sentimental rather than a practical policy to have carried him from Epsom back to Malton, and refused to risk his reputation on French ground. The owners of Fille de l'Air do not scruple to make free use both of her legs and of her reputation. After sharing Blair Athol's defeat on Sunday, she was at Ascot on Tuesday, running and getting beaten in the Prince of Wales' Stakes, by an old opponent, Ely, who beat her handsomely for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and whom she afterwards beat as handsomely for the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket. To run a horse at Paris and at Ascot within forty-eight hours, against good opponents, is rather like that system of management of slaves which Mr. Legree called "putting 'em through." That Fille de l'Air under such circumstances could run second, is one more proof of her rare quality; but it is a sort of proof which, in the case of a winner of the Derby, those who take the sentimental rather than the practical view of racing would prefer to see dispensed with.

The formidable reputations of Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air, added perhaps to reasonable dread of the hardness of the course at Longchamps, prevented the field for the Grand Prix from being numerous. Besides Bois-Roussel, winner of the French Derby, only two other horses, Vermout and Baroncllo, appeared to contend with the winners of the English Derby and Oaks. After the hollow style in which Blair Athol won at Epsom, this race was considered so great a certainty that odds were freely laid upon him, while the odds against Fille de l'Air were 3 to 1. The other horses were scarcely mentioned, although, of course, there were the usual liberal efforts shouted forth of "4 to 1 bar two." The shouts proceeded chiefly from our own countrymen. Some natives, however, had mastered the English language sufficiently for shouting the odds—though otherwise quite innocent of it—preferring after the attention of backers had been once attracted, to conduct the remainder of their business in French. Interpreters were in great request. One gentleman who was particularly conspicuous from the vociferous manner in which he expressed his desire to lay 5 to 4 on the field was accompanied by a squire or henchman whom, from his appearance, one would have taken to belong to the dog-fancying fraternity commonly met with in Regent Street and Piccadilly, and who acted in the double capacity of interpreter and amanuensis, conducting the conversation and booking the debts. As was to be expected, almost all the interest of the day was centred on the great race, though some little speculation took place on the smaller races which preceded it, and which were generally well contested. So completely did Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air occupy the attention of the public, both English and French, that little notice was taken of the less known and less remarkable-looking horses. The two favourites walked about in the incisure for some time previous to the race, each surrounded by an admiring crowd. It must be confessed that neither of them appeared to be at all the worse, either for the recent running at Epsom or for the passage across the Channel. A view of Blair Athol, longer and closer than was afforded at Epsom, fully confirmed the impression he made there. He is a splendid-looking and bloodlike horse. Last winter, it will be remembered, that unpleasant rumours prevailed that his feet were not able to bear training, and that he had been stopped in his work. His hoofs are certainly small, and he turns the off fore-foot a little out when walking, and that will probably tell against his chance of success through heavy ground, though his muscular quarters and great leverage behind must help him there. His disposition seems to be amiability itself, and his conduct in a crowd, seeing that he never was on a race-course before he ran at Epsom, was wonderfully good. Fille de l'Air was quiet enough in the paddock, but showed a good deal of temper at the post. She looked as well and fit for the race as possible, and certainly is as fine a specimen of a racehorse as is often seen. The race itself admits of little description. At the first attempt the five horses got well away together. Blair Athol got his head in front, and was then pulled back. As they went round the oval course it was plain that two of the five were out of the race, while Blair Athol, Fille de l'Air, and another horse, supposed to be Bois-Roussel but who turned out to be Vermout lay well together. In this way they came round the corner into the straight, Fille de l'Air on the right towards the Grand Stand, Blair Athol in the centre, and the other horse on the left. Nearly two hundred yards from the Stand, Fille de l'Air tired and fell back. For a moment Edwards tried to persevere with her, but whip and spur could do no good, and he gave up, which was the most sensible thing he could do. Blair Athol ran longer, and it seemed certain that he would repeat in the Bois de Boulogne his Epsom victory. But opposite the Stand the other horse shot out like a rocket, and won easily by about two lengths. The result was certainly startling, and no doubt all sorts of speculations will be current as to what might have been the result had other tactics been pursued. But the truth of the matter seems to be that M. Delamarre possesses, in Vermout—by The Yabob, out of Vermeille—a colt of extraordinary merit. His other horse, Bois-Roussel, never had a chance in the race. Fille de l'Air was beaten hollow, and Blair Athol, although persevered with to the utmost, could not keep alongside the winner. The relative positions of Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air were just about what might have been expected from their Derby and Oaks performances, and were pretty accurately indicated by their prices in the betting. It is scarcely likely that both should have gone amiss without warning on the same time, and therefore the probability seems to be that the race was run, and won and lost, on its merits. By some mistake Fille de l'Air's jockey neglected to weigh in after the race, and consequently the third place was given to Bois-Roussel, who appeared, however, to be distanced. It is to be hoped that M. Delamarre will bring his colt over to England, and, when he has got used to the country, afford us the sight of a return match between Vermout and Blair Athol. If such a match were coming off, we should none of us probably feel much difficulty in deciding upon which horse to put our money.

The difference between a French and an English race-course is more remarkable in the crowd which attends it than in the nature of the sport witnessed. There are no booths, caravans, nigger minstrels, performing monkeys, or acrobats. The huge van that take the holiday multitude to Derby, are altogether wanting. There was only one refreshment stand upon the course; not a single jolly-nose or a paper of fruit was offered for sale; Aunt Sally did not venture near the Bois de Boulogne, and there was no chance of acquiring snuff-boxes at "knock 'em down." The line of police by which our courses are cleared was not to be seen. It is to be supposed that a few of the many soldiers present were on duty, but they were not demonstrative. Pickpockets and Welchers were generally conspicuous by their absence. And except the professional noise of the Ring—though even that was greatly mitigated—and the shouts and demonstrations of a few half-drunken English rowdies on the appearance of the Emperor and Empress, the behaviour of the crowd a great deal more resembled that which is gathered on Sunday afternoons beneath the trees in Hyde Park than that which holds its annual festival on Epsom Downs or at Hampton. The arrangements of the Enclosure and Grand Stand are admirable. The accommodation for the jockeys' weighing, &c. is very good, and might supply a pattern worthy of our imitation. There are also open and roomy stables for saddling the horses. Another new and very commendable feature is that the betting-ring is formed behind the Stand, so that anybody who simply wishes to see a race without the trouble of climbing the Stand, can do so in front of it, without being deafened or jostled by the industrious gentlemen who see a prospective backer of a horse in every person they meet. One great advantage of this arrangement is that it allows the ladies to mingle freely in the throng, the appearance of which, enlivened as it is by bright-coloured bonnets and dresses and picturesque uniforms, contrasts favourably with the noisy, pushing, sombre-coloured, moist and rather dirty assemblage which meets in front of our own Grand Stands. Let us make, however, an exception in favour of Goodwood and Ascot, where the ladies have a chance to sit, or stand on the grass without being squeezed or trampled on by busy speculators.

It is painful to a conservative mind to conceive any alterations in the time-honoured features of an English race-course, where in a peculiarly national manner true Britons contrive to enjoy themselves without injury, or even much annoyance, to their neighbours; but still one learns something by travel, and the most patriotic John Bull must confess that some matters connected with race-courses are managed better in France than by us. The course itself, however, is not one of these matters, for the ground on [illegible] was [illegible] hard and bad. This great race can scarcely be said to be established until a better footing has been provided for the horses which contend in it. The French mild-ale and horse classes do not, in general, care for horses or horse-racing, but on the eve of this great contest a sort of interest was shown which caused "Le Sport" to be in unusual request at the *cafes*. English words have been pretty generally adopted in French Turf literature, and the pronunciation of them by the natives is amusing. A *garcon* at the Cafe Mazarin, on being consulted as to the pronunciation and meaning of "outsider," with great promptness read the word "whosidair," but confessed that he had no idea of its signification. The notion that, the *garcon* would be an authority on such a question resembles that which Mr. Dickens has observed as prevailing at English chop-houses, where the waiter is treated by the frequenters of the room as an oracle upon all sporting subjects. The Paris papers of Monday expressed a great deal of exultation at the event, and in their triumph they could afford to be generous, and not trample on a fallen foe: so it was generally admitted that Blair Athol was "un cheval très grand," and that, perhaps his passage across the Channel had interfered with his chance of winning. These papers spoke also in unmeasured terms of the tremendous enthusiasm shown by the people after the race. To English eyes and ears, however, that enthusias

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Corn hill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. ROPOCANACHI, Esq.
SPERIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PERMANAND HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

At 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .....1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .....1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....2 per cent
" Deposits for 3 months certain .....3 "
" 6 " " .....4 "
" 12 " " .....6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills on the

COMMISSION,

or on any Balance, sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, at the rate of ½ per cent.

Government Securities received for safe custody, and Dividends drawn, free of charge.

On returns, Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, to the Manager of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Bombay.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, or Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current Rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .....2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. .....1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand .....1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Egypt .....1s. 11½d. "
Europe Overland at 4 days' sight.

The Bank receives and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tientsin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales—SYDNEY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " .... 5 "
" " 3 " .... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon and remits the following terms :—

To be remittable in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LUMEN MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PERSHOTT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .....1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .....1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....2 per cent
" Deposits for 3 months certain .....3 "
" 6 " " .....4 "
" 12 " " .....6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills at the

COMMISSION,

or on any Balance, sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, at the rate of ½ per cent.

Government Securities received for safe custody, and Dividends drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, to the Manager of the Bank of India, Bombay.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, or Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current Rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .....2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. .....1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand .....1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Egypt .....1s. 11½d. "
Europe Overland at 4 days' sight.

The Bank receives and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tientsin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales—SYDNEY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " .... 5 "
" " 3 " .... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon and remits the following terms :—

To be remittable in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 20th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL, SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits, Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, ...per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home as the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £500,000—(RS. 2,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .....2s. do. "
" 3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .....1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
" On Demand .....1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers .....1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Paper or other Securities out of the Bank's custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

W. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and the Imperial Decree of 20th April 1851. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,640,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 2,22,505 (£271,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Office—No. 9, Elphinstone Row.

The Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Syaney and Melbourne.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers, enabling them to draw at sight on the Agency in any of the principal Towns of Europe.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11¾d. "
Sight.....1s. 11¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do.....2-51 " "
Sight.....2-49 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto " do.
12 Ditto " do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Apply further for information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislature Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH FOURTEEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, *Chairman.*
P. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KAMANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. and JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or Proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ROBT. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 .....per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain .....do.
On do. 6 do. do.
On do. 12 do. do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.....at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 " .....at " "
3 " .....at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 " .....at 1s. 11½d. "
1 " .....at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand .....at 1s. 11½d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCES.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from subsidiary stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so required, the Bank will transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made. If to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All letters or Hoondees to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.....¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody.¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq. COMPTOIR JEHANGHEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, whether without registry or otherwise. Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods. Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

ON MONDAY the 25th, and TUESDAY the 26th instant (and if necessary following days), Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 6 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 8, 6, 5, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glasses for 12 persons, Inch Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish ; Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Elevator Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, a Case of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 ; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Cane Seat Chairs, Settees, and Dressing Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens Drawing-rooms, Pagdien, Easy and American Chairs, Sofas, Card and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Rich Frames under Glass Domes, Vases, Chinese Jardinieres, Table Ornaments, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets and Table Covers, several handsome 8 day Clocks by Rimell of London, showing the days of Week, and Months, striking half one, hour ; Mechanical Music Bird under Glass Dome, Wardrobes, Presses, Richly Carved Blackwood and English Bedsteads, Bagatelle Tables, several Round Slabs, Dumb Waiters, Sets of Plated Mounted Double and Single Harness, and many Miscellaneous Articles.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. Hodgson & Co.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open face do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness, Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, Hair Brushes, Concertinas, &c.

A good and Serviceable Horse.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence at Parell, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockery, Wearing Carriage, Horses &c., of T. JONES, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consists of a set of Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, a set of Elkington's best plated Dish Covers, Sideboard, handsome Plated Hot-water Carry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Egg, and Liqueur Stands, Waiters, Bread Basket, Tea Set, Candlesticks, a Mahogany case containing a Set of Shell Patterns, Dessert Knives and Forks, a set of handsome plated Dessert Knives and Forks in case, handsomely open Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Dining, Circular, Camp, Side, Pier, Lady's, Writing and other Tables, Easy, Prediment and Arm Chairs, Tea Tray Covers, Sideboard, Whatnot, Fourpost Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, a Camphorwood Ditto with Escritoire, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Tables, Plated 1, 2 and 3 light Hanging Ditto, with Drops, a Zebrawood Stereoscope, Ivory and Gilt Opera Glass, a Race Game, a Walnut-wood Screen, a Musical Box, a pair of Pistols, Carpets, Hall Chairs, Hall Lamps, Hall Mirror, Mosquito Curtains, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

Also,

some valuable Japanese and Chinese Vases, Pagodas and Curiosities.

At 4 P. M.

If not previously disposed of by private contract—

One Mail Phaeton, nearly new, by "Holman," Long Acre, and a pair of Bay Trab Horses 3 and 4 years old, and a set of double Harness.

A Grey Galloway Draught Horse.

An office Sircar, Saddles and Bridles, &c.

An Office Broughham.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TWENTY SHARES IN THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Frampjee and Jadeseer Limjee, and on account and at the risk of the proper party, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee—

Twenty Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON OF THE CROP OF SEVANT 1920.

ON MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., at Colaba opposite the Colaba New Press, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Ace Kalidas Ambaidas and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thacker Vanjee Nathoo—

20 Candie of Dhollera Cotton of the crop of Sevant 1920, with usual selection.

WOOD MATERIALS OF THE LATE SANTA CRUZ HOUSE FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT SANTACRUZ.

ON MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., on the premises of the late Santacruz House, at Matagon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Wood Material of the above named Bungalow, consisting of 16 in a Set of Teakwood Reeved Windows, Doors, Shutters, Scantlings, Joists, Beams, Posts, Rafters, Circular Staircase, &c.

The above lot will be sold in Lots for Building purposes and will be sold in small Lots which suits purchasers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Shigram and Horse complete.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large Size Iron Fireproof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.

A first-rate light and strong carriage by Ellis, new English-built Vis-a-vis by Wilson, with Lamps, Cushions, Silk Curtains, Pole and Shaft ; just landed.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.

Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
100 " " Jaconets.
800 " " Madapollams.
400 " " T. Cloth.
A few Cases T. Red Cloths.
A few Bales White Blankets.
100 Boxes Ultramarine Blue Colour, in boxes of 28 lb.
20 Cases Scotch Preserves, fresh prepared by John Farnell of Hamilton, containing of Marmalade, Strawberry, Apricot, Greengage, Black Currant and Raspberry Jams, each case contain 12 dozen 2lbs. tin canisters.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS ON BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, peremptorily without reserve on the premises, the following four Bungalows on Beach Road, Upper Colaba, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 45, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, South by public passage, West by Lot No. 2, and on the East by the property of Byramjee Hormusjee Watchmaker.

This property is let to James Stag, Esquire, for a period of 2 years at a monthly rental of Rs. 189, which will expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 2.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 46, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, South by public passage, West by Beach Road, and East by Lot No. 3.

This property is let to D. CAMERON, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 150, which will also expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 3.

A piece of ground with a pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 46, bounded on the North by Lot No. 4, South by public passage, West by Beach Road, and East by Lot No. 2.

This property is let to R. L. PEREIRA, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 170, which will also expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground with a pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 47, bounded on the North by the property of Khojee Curseejee Madan, South by Lot No. 3, West by Beach Road aforesaid, and on the East by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, baronet.

This property is let to R. L. PEREIRA, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 170, which will also expire in about 6 months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND ON THE SEA SIDE AT CUMBALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two Lots of valuable building ground on the Sea Side, situate at Cumballa, each lot containing 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, between the gardens of the late Mr. Serabjee Watcha Gandy and Mr. Curseejee Cowasjee Ambercer.

The owner has received several private offers but he thinks it advisable to sell the ground by public competition, and believes that the cost of making the ground to the level of the road will not be more than 8 annas for a square yard, he now builds a bungalow between these two lots.

P. S.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. strongly recommend to the European and Native gentlemen to purchase the above two lots of very valuable building ground and not to lose this rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 14th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, containing in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Seapoore, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tauna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*

Chessmen, English pattern, per set, Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.
Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.
Do. Grecian Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.
In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.
B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, draffs and board in roll case. Rs. 9.
Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case 5 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 5.
Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.
Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.
German Tactics, an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board ; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.
The game of Squails, a new round game played on an even table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.
Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, throwing up amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.
Rotary Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.
The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.
The Whitworth Gun : this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.
The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played indoors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.
Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.
Dominoes in Box. Nos. Rs. 9.
The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.
Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.
Also Croquet, Singlesticks, Foils, Boxing Gloves, Cricket Gear, and other out-door games.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.—JUST PUBLISHED.—MILITARY STAFF PAY TABLES, applicable to the three Presidencies. Showing the amounts for broken periods in any month of the Pay of Staff Corps Officers, and the new rates of Consolidated and Staff Salaries of Military Staff Appointments, as laid down in Bengal G. G. O. No. 156 A, 161 A, and 812 of 1865. To which are appended a Ready Reckoner and Tables of Exchange. By W. SWANSBURG, Head Assistant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.—Price Rs. 5-4, including postage to any part of India.

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST, BY JINGO! WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOVE!! "Latet anguis in herba." Price Rs. 2-8, including postage to any part of India.

☞ Copies may be had of Le Page & Co., Calcutta ; and Mr. J. Higginbotham, Book-seller, Madras ; and the Manager *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.

FIVE LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE, delivered before the Temperance Society H. M. 95th Foot, and Aden, by Lieut. E. CHAPPLE, of that regiment. Price per single copy, 12 annas. For a dozen or more, Rs. 6 per dozen. Postage included.

☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.

21, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Poetical Works can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co's :—

Horace's Odes	...	...	Rs. 12 0
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